

DCI/IC-77-6353
23 September 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]
Special Assistant to the D/DCI/IC

FROM: [REDACTED]
Director, Office of Policy and Planning

SUBJECT: Intelligence Definitions

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1. Attached is a list of intelligence definitions in response to Senator Huddleston's letter of September 19, 1977.

2. These definitions are tentative in that they have not been coordinated with the Intelligence Community; however, we have tried to extract pertinent definitions from existing directives or regulatory matter to the maximum extent feasible. I recommend that Senator Huddleston be advised of this fact and request that he provide us the opportunity to modify these definitions should Community agreement be obtained prior to the introduction of legislation.

3. I will take this matter up with the Community Working Group on Definitions at its next meeting.

Attachment
As stated

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1. Intelligence: The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas.
2. Intelligence Activities: A generic term used to describe the totality of efforts and endeavors undertaken by the departments, agencies, and elements comprising the Intelligence Community.
3. Foreign Intelligence: The product of collection, processing, and analysis of foreign information relating to the national security, to the foreign relations or economic interests of the United States by a Government agency that is assigned an intelligence mission.
4. Foreign Counterintelligence: That aspect of intelligence activity, with its resultant product, devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and undertaken to protect the security of the nation and its personnel, information, and installations against espionage, sabotage, subversion, and terrorism.
5. Departmental Intelligence: Foreign intelligence used by the operating head of the department or agency in order to meet the unique requirements of the departmental or agency mission.
6. Tactical Intelligence: That intelligence required by military commanders in the field to maintain the readiness of operating forces for combat operations and to support the planning and conduct of military operations under combat conditions. Tactical intelligence assets are those intelligence entities under the direct operating control of the military commander in the field, whether assigned or attached, and the existence of which is justified primarily on the basis of their contribution to accomplishment of the operational mission.
7. Intelligence-related Activities: Those activities, specifically excluded from the Consolidated Defense Intelligence Program which respond to operational commanders' tasking for time-sensitive information on foreign activities;

respond to national Intelligence Community advisory tasking of systems whose primary mission is to support operating forces; train personnel for intelligence duties; or are devoted to research and development of intelligence or related capabilities. Intelligence-related activities do not include programs which are so closely integrated with a weapon system that their primary function is to provide immediate data for targeting purposes.

8. Communications Intelligence: Intelligence derived from information obtained through intercept of foreign electrical communications by other than the intended recipients.

9. Electronics Intelligence: Product resulting from the collection (observation and recording), and the processing for subsequent intelligence purposes, of information derived from foreign non-communications, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than atomic detonation or radioactive sources.

10. Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence: That class of signals, including radio beacon and telemetry, which are electronic emitters associated with weapons systems usually only during their test phase.

11. Signals Intelligence: A generic term which aggregates Communications and Electronics Intelligence as well as that intelligence derived from the collection of foreign instrumentation signals (e.g., telemetry and beaconry) and non-imagery infrared and coherent light signals.

12. Non-Communications Emanations: Those emissions made for purposes other than communications; e.g., by radars, navigational aids, jammers and remote control systems.

13. United States Signals Intelligence System: Elements of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service, the Service Cryptologic Agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other departments and agencies which conduct SIGINT activities.

14. Communications Security (COMSEC): The protection resulting from the application of crypto security, transmission security, and emission security measures to telecommunications and from the application of physical security measures to COMSEC information. These measures are taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from the possession and study of such telecommunications, or to insure the authenticity of such telecommunications.

15. Transmission Security: The component of communications security which results from all measures designed to protect transmissions from interception and from exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis.

16. Emission Security: In COMSEC, that component of communications security which results from all measures taken to deny to unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from interception and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment and telecommunications systems.

17. Physical Security: The means or procedures, such as safes, vaults, internal and external perimeter barriers, guard systems, alarms, and secure mail or pouch systems, designed to safeguard classified information, intelligence or activities against exposure to, or access by, unauthorized persons.

18. Personnel Security: The means or procedures, such as selective investigations, record checks, personal interviews, supervisory controls, and individual responsibilities, designed to provide reasonable assurance that persons being considered for, or granted access to, classified information are loyal and trustworthy and that they use such information only in a manner which will assure its continued protection.

19. Cryptosecurity: The component of communications security that results from the provision of technically sound cryptosystems (e.g., methods or processes, singly or in combination, for transforming text in order to conceal its meaning) and from their proper use.

20. Cryptology: The branch of knowledge which treats the principles of cryptography and cryptanalytics and is used to produce signals intelligence and maintain communications security.

21. Cryptologic Activities: A generic term used to describe the totality of activities undertaken by the organizations within the Intelligence Community which deal with the science of treating hidden, disguised or encrypted communications.

22. Code: A substitution cryptosystem in which plain text elements are primarily words, phrases, or sentences, and the code equivalents (called "code groups") typically consist of letters or digits (or both) in otherwise meaningless combinations of identical length.

23. Cipher: Any method or system of transforming text according to predetermined rules in order to obscure or conceal its meaning where the cryptographic treatment is applied to plain text elements of equal length.

24. Cryptographic System: A method or process (which may be a combination of several processes) for transforming text in order to conceal its meaning, including associated items of cryptomaterial (equipments and equipment components which perform cryptographic functions; associated keying materials, operating instructions, and maintenance manuals; codes and other manual cryptosystems; and general publications and other documents required for proper encryption, decryption, and authentication).

25. International Terrorist Activities: The calculated use of violence, or the threat of violence, to attain political goals through fear, intimidation or coercion. It usually involves a criminal act, often symbolic in nature, and is intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims. International terrorism is terrorism transcending national boundaries in the carrying out of the act, the purpose of the act, the nationalities of the victims, or the resolution of the incident. These acts are usually designed to attract wide publicity in order to focus attention on the existence, cause, or demands of the perpetrators.

26. National Intelligence Estimates: Thorough assessments of situations in the foreign environment that are relevant to the formulation of national security policy, projecting probable future courses of action and developments, structured to illuminate policy issues and differences of view within the Intelligence Community, and issued by the Director of Central Intelligence with the advice of the National Foreign Intelligence Board.

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